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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The delivery of the Letters by the late Mails from England, has been more extensive than for many preceding months, as we learn from the best authority, that within the space of a few days, about 9000 covers have been issued from the General Post Office at Calcutta, brought by the Dauntless, the Minerva, the Rose, and the Carnatic; the last of which were sent on from Madras, and was the smallest parcel of all, amounting only to 90 Letters and a few packets of Newspapers.

The tenor of the Letters that relate to Commerce, is precisely of the same description as that of the communications which last preceded them from home, namely: that the depressed state of the markets, the failure of large houses, and the want of confidence through all classes of the mercantile world, was greater than at any period within the recollection of the most experienced.

The English Public News, as contained in the Papers brought by this occasion, have been partly anticipated by the publication of the heads of intelligence from the Journals of April, at Madras, some of which we recapitulated yesterday; but others still remain to notice.

The most striking fact of Parliamentary Intelligence, is the final passing of the Bill for further restraining Cash Payments at the Bank; so that this measure may be now looked upon as being fully as permanent as the Charter, by which the Bank exists. After all that has been written and said upon the subject, it would be a waste of words even to deprecate the measure; and this would be the only purpose to which any observations of our own could honestly tend.

Mr. Lawson, who had been coughed out of the house, as it was said, alluding to the interruption that he met with in his attempt to divert the house with a certain facetious Speech on the taming of wild beasts, and who was reported to have accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, has been re-elected as a member for Boroughbridge. When he becomes better known, like the veteran of joke and sarcasm, Mr. Canning, provided he makes the wounds and sufferings of unfortunate men the object of his wit, instead of confining it to brutes, he will perhaps get into favor, at least with that side of the house who are so charmed with the keen and cutting satire (as mocking human misery is called) of the eloquent member for Liverpool.

The Houses of Parliament had adjourned for the Easter Recess until the 22nd of April, and as no Letters or Papers subsequent to that date have reached, we shall not learn till the next arrival, the subjects that came under debate on their meeting after the holidays.

At the India House, Campbell Majoribanks, Esq. and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. had been chosen, Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for the present year.

On the 15th of April, dispatches were closed at the East India House, to be forwarded by the Marquis of Ely and Larkins, for St. Helena and China; the Passengers by the latter ship are given in our last page.

The Court of Directors have granted to Mr. James Wilkinson, who recently returned to England from this presidency, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, on account of certain claims on the Company; and from a notice published in the London Gazette, it appears that the Court of Proprietors were to be moved to allow the further sum claimed by this gentleman from them.

Among matters of general intelligence, we find that the marriage of Lord Stewart with Lady Vane Tempest, was attended by several persons of the highest distinction, among whom are enumerated the Duke of Wellington (who gave away the bride,) the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, with their daughter, Mr. Wellesley Pole and his Lady, Mr. Gerrard Wellesley, and the Vice Chancellor. The Bishop of Exeter performed the ceremony.

The particulars of the births of the royal offsprings, which we mentioned yesterday, are thus given more at length:

The London Gazette of April 6, contains extracts of despatches from Mr. Rose, British Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, announcing the safe delivery of the Duchess of Cambridge, who gave birth to a Prince at Cambridge house, in the city of Hanover, at 10 minutes past 2, in the morning of Friday, the 26th of March. Her Royal Highness and the child, we are happy to learn, were doing as well as possible when the accounts came away. The Duke of Clarence, Earl Mayo, and Mr. Rose attended her Royal Highness's accouchement, and signed a formal declaration of the above auspicious circumstance. The day following, viz. Saturday, March 27, produced another, tho' a transient addition, to the members of the House of Brunswick. The Duchess of Clarence was brought to bed of a daughter, at a few minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning; but after being baptized by the names of Charlotte-Augusta-Louisa, according to the rites of the Church of England, the infant expired at one in the afternoon; all which events were duly testified by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord Mayo, and Mr. Rose, as in the former instance.

The first part of an expedition, under Colonel Eyre, and destined to join Sir Gregor M'Gregor in South America, sailed in the middle of April from the port of Dublin. Vessels were on their way from England to Galway, to receive another portion of Colonel Eyre's corps, ready to embark at that port; and another vessel was to be immediately taken up at Dublin for a similar purpose.

It is said that the five daughters of the Duke of Clarence have had pensions settled on each of them of 500l per annum, arising out of the 4½ per cent fund.

Rochester and Chatham have been lately lighted with gas, and this plan is becoming quite general in England.

France.—The Commercial advices from France represent the state of things in quite as gloomy a light there as in England. Bankruptcies were numerous, and heavy as to amount, and all classes of monied and mercantile men were in suspense. The health of the King was still very precarious, and notwithstanding all the charges that had been made in the ministry with a view to strengthen the government and establish the throne in greater firmness, the feeling of party had by no means been overcome, and was only less open in its expression, but certainly not less intense in its power than before.

The following paragraphs of French intelligence are from the Times of yesterday:

"The Commercial accounts from France are truly melancholy. We observe 22 bankruptcies at Marseilles since December. Messrs. Scherer and Finguerlen have also failed. Messrs Merian and Co. and Boucherot and Co. had suspended their payments.

The bread was at 3 sous the pound at Paris, that is half of what it was two years ago.

The produce of the Customs of France appears, by a return of the Minister of Finance, to exceed ninety millions, that is three hundred and sixty lacks of rupees.

The health of the King of France is represented as very precarious.

A letter of Mr. Langles states that M. de Humboldt was to leave France at the end of this year for his voyage to Thibet.

It appears that Madame Dayot, the relict of the late Intendant of Chandernagore, has obtained no pension from the French Government.

The French, unable to cope with the English in Asia, or to re-conquer in America possessions, or an influence which all Europeans seem to have lost in that part of the world, have directed their whole attention towards Africa, specially Senegal. In conformity to plans furnished by Colonel Schmaltz of Medusean memory, their present Governor in Senegal, considerable tracts of lands have been purchased from the African chiefs the nearest to the French establishment of St. Louis, and conceded to all Frenchmen willing to go and bury under that tropical climate their existence, their talents, and the painful remembrance of an unfortunate country. Mr. Morenas, whom we have ere this noticed, was entrusted with the particular mission of naturalizing the plants of the African continent in the Island of St. Louis. This hardy and scientific task could not be committed to more able and zealous hands.

The principal establishment now projected thereabout by the French, is to be on the mountains of Galam, at about 25 days journey from St. Louis, which, it is known, is situate three leagues above the mouth of the Senegal river, which it divides into two branches. The term of French discoveries, since 170 years that they have possessions in Senegal, extends to the Cataract of Felow at about 150 leagues from St. Louis.

The Favorite left a great number of passengers at Bourbon for that Island and Mauritius, all emerging no doubt from the mother country in order to convey every where the accounts and convincing proofs of its flourishing condition.

The Favorite met the Felicie at Bourbon. Captain Baudin was preparing to return to Bengal, when he was suddenly induced to steer his course to Senegal, which seems indeed to have become of late a centre of commercial attraction as well as of colonisation. The Bordeaux ship *Mercure*, which was late at Pondicherry, has also sailed for the present African Eldorado. We have seen a letter from St. Louis, stating the want of blue cloth, amber and coral. Cotton, which is said to be inferior to that of Georgia alone, could be had there at less than half a rupee per livre, and they are also in hope of manufacturing soon indigo.

It is now certain that Baron Richemond Desbassyns will soon come to Bengal as Inspector general of the French Establishments in India. He is to be accompanied by his family, and also by his brother Mons. Richemond de Montbrun."

The articles of foreign news that are to be found in the Papers which have reached us, are sufficiently abundant and interesting too. Among others that we have seen, we may notice the following:

Lord Whitworth it appears had gone on a journey to Paris, and an article from that capital dated the 12th of April says—A thousand absurdities are still afloat respecting the object of Lord Whitworth's journey to Paris. Our Ultra-Liberals, who are brought up in the hatred of England, proclaim every where that his Lordship's arrival must portend perfidy and hostility to France. Our Ultra-Royalists, who consider foreign interference in the affairs of France as the *beau ideal* of the Holy Alliance, hope and expect to find in Lord Whitworth a new channel for their secret notes, which for some time past they have been bandying about with more than usual activity among the diplomatic agents of Paris. The journey of the Prince of Orange to Petersburg gives some disturbance also to some of our quidnuncs.

It is expected that the French Government will soon come to some definitive arrangement respecting the exiles; it being, however, well understood that the recall will not extend to the regicides.

The *Moniteur* contains an Ordinance approving and authorizing the institution of a "Royal Society for the amelioration of Prisons."

It is stated that most of the French who have been banished, will be successively recalled, but without an official Ordinance, according to an arrangement made by the Ministers.

Count Jourdan has been permitted to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and Benjamin Constant in the Deputies.

On the authority of letters from Italy, dated early in April, a distressing and alarming statement is given to the public by the French papers, respecting a conspiracy, of which the purpose was to administer poison to the Emperor of Austria, whilst lately visiting the fortress of Mantua, in the course of his Italian tour.

The Paris Journals of April 15th, announce the confirmation of the rumour respecting the timely discovery of a plot to carry off the Emperor of Austria by poison. This plot was to have been executed at Rovigo. More than 200 persons have been arrested in consequence.

The following is an extract from the *Journal de Liege* of the 13th of April.

"The recal of the banished was to have been the object of a proposition that would have been made to the two Chambers of France. According to a letter we have received from a person in Paris, whose character we honour and esteem, this proposition has been anticipated by an arrangement agreed upon by Ministers. All the banished will be successively recalled before the end of the present session, but without an official ordinance, and in a manner purely confidential."

The town of Mannheim has lately been the theatre of a horrid scene of fanaticism. M. Augustus de Kotzebue, whose literary celebrity had even penetrated to Japan, has been assassinated in his bed-chamber. A student, or at least an individual who had inscribed himself as such, on the register of strangers at the *Wormberg* inn, entered the apartment of M. de Kotzebue, attacked him relative to his opinions and conduct, and after a short delay, and proposals for a duel, which M. de Kotzebue probably refused, stabbed him four times with a poniard. M. de Kotzebue fell dead in the arms of his eldest

daughter, who ran into the room on hearing the cries of her father. The assassin quietly walked out of the house, knelt down in the street, and raising his clasped hands to Heaven, exclaimed "Vivat Teutonia!" Afterwards rising, he stabbed himself on the spot. The assistance which was administered to the assassin leaves some faint signs of life, but it is not thought that he can recover. The university diploma found upon him, states his name to be Sand; his shirt is marked S; but he had inscribed himself at the inn under the name of Heinrich. A billet was also found upon him, with another poinard containing the following words—"The sentence of death of Augustus de Kotzebue, executed the 23d of March, 1819." It is said that this young man is a native of Winziede, in Saxony. Other accounts, on the authority of private letters received in Paris, state his name to be Charles Sander, a theological student of the university of Wurtzburgh, and that he arrived post the same morning at Manheim. One account asserts, that M. de Kotzebue survived half an hour.

M. Kotzebue's murderer died of his self-inflicted wounds, in the night between the 25th and 26th of March, at Manheim; and before any information could be extracted from him, of the least utility to the ends of justice, his lungs had been pierced by the dagger's point; and having inflamed and mortified, were beyond the reach of medicine. Few doubts are entertained that this fanatical miscreant had a considerable body of associates, who are now the objects of strict search and inquiry by the police.

Some particulars are given from Frankfort, respecting the murder of M. Kotzebue, and the proceeding of his murderer, both before and after the commission of the crime. This enthusiast died persisting in the assertion that he had no accomplices. In the papers found upon him, M. Kotzebue is termed a slave of Kings and the spy of Russia. The father of this criminal is a respectable man, and has a numerous family.

At Paris a female of the name of Maria Decus, wife of John Ayot at Cahois, has been lately delivered of three male children, who, as well as their mother, are in perfect health.

The Court of Assizes lately condemned to death two criminals, named Henri Bergmann and Christian Liffert, guilty of a most atrocious murder. This last convicted of parricide, was condemned to have her hand cut off, and to be conducted to the scaffold barefoot, and her head covered with a black veil.

United in marriage to a French Soldier, who was attached to the Expedition into Russia, and having heard nothing of him since his departure, she entered into a connection with Bergmann, a Soldier returned from that country after the disasters of 1812. The mother of Christian Liffert opposed for a long time this criminal connexion, of which two children were the fruits. The unfortunate mother paid dearly for the resistance, and the obstacles she opposed to this scandalous connection of her daughter and her lover.

They formed the frightful project of putting her to death. She was returning one day with her daughter from the market of Nimegues, and when arrived at the park of Cleves, the daughter demanded of her mother if she should persist always in opposing her union with Bergmann, the latter replied in the affirmative, deeply reproaching her; then, at a preconcerted signal, Bergmann, who was in ambuscade in the place appointed by his mistress, appeared, and repeated the same question, and on the refusal of the mother, he threw the unfortunate woman on the ground, and stabbed her with a knife in thirteen places. The daughter held her mother whilst struggling against the assassin!

A Lady of the Faubourg, St Germain, said lately to one of the Deputies, with whom she was disputing sharply about the Charter and its application—"Since now the laws are for us as well as others, it is highly important that they should be just."

Two elephants, bought at Bengal, were said to be at Paris, intended to be kept in the Menagerie of the Garden of Plants.

They have placed there a beaver, who has become perfectly accustomed to the place assigned to him, and gives himself up to all the habits peculiar to that animal.

The Society for the Encouragement of Natural Industry, at their last sitting gave out four prizes out of eighteen, which had been proposed for the year 1819. One of 1000 francs, for the fabrication of pipes or tubes of hemp without seams, calculated for watering gardens or for fire engines. One of 1500 francs, for a machine for manufacturing pack-thread in a small space. One of 2000 francs, for the discovery of an enamel proper for the lining of vessels intended for the preparation of food. One of 3000 francs, for a method of softening font metal, to render it malleable and fit for the making of different articles of small dimensions, which are commonly made in copper, or forged in iron.

Honorable mention was made of Mr. Pousson, of Holland, proprietor at Bergerac, for his plantation of Riga pine trees.

The prizes remaining for the year are to the number of eleven. The prizes newly proposed—eight. The total sum of the funds appropriated to these prizes is 75000 francs, in which are comprized some prizes left from preceding years. The authors of inventions, or new improvements, have shewn also a more than ordinary degree of anxiety to do honor to the re-union of the benefactors of French Industry, by exposing their productions. A manufacturer of St. Quintin, amongst others, has presented some patterns of table-linen, in cotton damask, which equals in beauty any thing known of that description.

It was announced at Angou, that a balloon of a thousand cubic feet, imitating the form of the dome of the invalids at Paris, was to be set off from the court of the College of that city by the Sieur Bourge de Burgnon. This balloon was expected to perform many curious evolutions, and was to take up a sailing boat, which would fire broadsides starboard and larboard, in succession, as if in the open sea.

The following are the assessments established by the sumptuary law adopted by the Diet of Sweden in the last session. For permission to drink wine and other foreign beverages, every man above the age of fifteen shall pay an annual impost of twenty-four shillings; For coffee and tea, every man and every woman of the same age twelve shillings; For the use of tobacco eight shillings amongst the higher class, and four shillings amongst the inferior classes; For playing at cards twenty-four shillings; For wearing silken apparel sixteen shillings; For neck-handkerchiefs, ribbons, and silk head-dresses three dollars; For every room with damask tapestry six dollars; For every room ornamented with silk drapery three dollars; For a room ornamented with gilded furniture or any foreign wood three dollars.

There has been recently cast at the cannon foundry of Berlin, a colossal statue in bronze of Prince Blucher, under the direction of M. Lequene, the Artist of Paris; the operation succeeded perfectly. This monument will be erected at Rostock.

Germany.—An eminent bookseller of Germany, named Cotta, is about to publish a genealogy of his family, for the purpose of proving that he is descended from the ancient family of that name in Rome.

Bavaria.—The mission of the Bavarian Ambassador, Baron Pfeffel, to Vienna, to procure the promised indemnification to his Sovereign, is said to have failed. Austria refuses to part with any of the territories which she received from Bavaria; but has intimated that upon an adjustment of the reciprocal claims of the two powers by the Committee at Frankfort, she is disposed to liquidate the balance in money.

Prussia.—The new system of Customs established in Prussia is enforced with a degree of rigour, which is the cause of general complaint. For some weeks, towards the end of

last year, the gates of the city of Munster were shut, and while extraordinary patrols traversed the city, gen d'armes and douaniers occupied themselves in searching the merchants' stores, granaries, &c. and even private houses, in order to make discoveries.

Baden.—The King of Baden has made a new grant of 15,000 dollars from his privy purse, for loans to meritorious farmers, making in all 35,000 dollars advanced for this benevolent object.

The Protestant Court of Baden has appointed Baron Von Turkheim, Ambassador to his Infallible Holiness the Pope.

Hamburgh.—A loan for 6,000,000 marks banco, about 500,000l. sterling, has been concluded at Hamburgh, for the service of the Crown of Denmark.

The loan contracted at Hamburgh by the Danish Government bears 8 per cent. interest, and is redeemable in 30 years.

The noted Baron d'Eben is one of the editors of a Journal published at Hamburgh, under the title of the Plenipotentiary of Reason!

Letters from Manheim contradict the report of Baron Hornstein having been buried alive. His interment did not take place till his body had evident signs of putrefaction.

Denmark.—The Danish Government has issued orders for the strict enforcement of the existing prohibition against recruiting in its territories for foreign service. This measure is, no doubt, directed against the interests of the South American Patriots.

Sweden.—The widow of General Moreau has made a present of her husband's sabre to the King of Sweden.

The wife and daughter of Joseph Buonaparte intended to proceed to America in the course of the spring.

Netherlands.—It is again asserted, that the special interposition of Russia and Prussia was requisite to induce the Porte to acknowledge the self-appointed King of the Netherlands. The Ministers of Turkey, it seems, had not forgotten, though those of the other Powers had, that the legitimate Government of Holland, prior to the French usurpation, was a republic.

Strange reports are spread at Stuttgard respecting the death of the late Queen. A certain somnambulist, who had foretold the death of the King's father, had also, it seems, predicted that of the Queen Catherine. A peasant too, we are told, had some time since requested admission to the Palace, in order to communicate something which had been revealed to him by a sort of inspiration; and, on being pressed to tell what it was, he announced, with an air of great confidence, that the Queen would very shortly die. The decease of her Majesty following very soon afterwards, the peasant has, it seems, been arrested, in order to be questioned about the grounds of his former prediction. But perhaps the most silly of all the rumours afloat on the subject is, that the representation of a theatrical piece, called *L'Arbre de Diane*, had been for a long time regarded by the Court of Wirtemberg as a sinister agury; that it had, in consequence, been prohibited by the late King, but had been lately revived, and was actually the last piece at which the departed Queen was present! When will the age of marvels have an end?

Swiss Cantons.—The Jesuits have failed in all their attempts to gain a footing in any of the Swiss Cantons, except Fribourg and the Valois; and even there, on the part of the people, they experience a strong opposition, which not all the menaces of the Authorities can intimidate.

Spain.—In Spain, it seems, the English Journals are now perused with more vigour than any works inserted in the Index of the Inquisition. Elío, the Governor of Valencia, has issued a proclamation on the suppression of a late conspiracy there, which, as well as the measures of its author, is of so sanguinary a

nature, as to be too shocking even for the Court of Madrid. Ferdinand's Ministers are, it is said, already looking out for another wife for him, to strengthen his interest in Europe.

Conspiracy at Valencia.—A full statement has been made public of the particulars of this plot, with the names of the conspirators, and an account of their execution. Colonel Vidal, their leader, had raised himself from the ranks, and was therefore a good officer, but of bad morals, and an extremely bad character. Twenty-four hours were allowed the prisoners to make their defence, which is a mere matter of form, for no defence is ever listened to; and the day after, all the thirteen were condemned to be hanged; but the executioner, who is a poor slim fellow, with too much feeling for his employment, gave notice he was ill, in consequence of his having strangled a father, son, son-in-law, and two cousins, the same week. He was asked if he could hang one? he answered yes; so Vidal was fixed upon, and the others sentenced to be shot, and afterwards to be hanged up by the side of their fellow-conspirators. Vidal, when brought out to his execution, was so emaciated by fever, as to be scarcely able to support himself; but just before he was turned off, being called a traitor to his country by the monk who attended him, he started, raised his head with a sort of convulsive effort, and looking the monk in the face, sternly exclaimed, *Traitor to my country! Never, never! I have been too loyal to her, and for that I die.* The following are the names of the remaining sufferers, who were all shot: Felix Beltram, receiver of the salt duties at the Groa; Diego Manuel Calatrava, Beltram's head clerk; Mance-lino Rougal and Serafin Larosa, two sergeants; Peregrin Pla, apothecary; Vincente Clemente, common soldier; Blas Ferriol, shoemaker; Manuel Bendegear and Francisco Segrera, two small proprietors in the village of Rousafa; Louis Albino, a peasant; Francisco Gay and Louis Vivo, two ship-caulkers. Albino was the only one of them who consented to receive a confessor; but as he was possessed of no secret, nothing could be learned from him. The conspirators were all seated in a line, upon stools, and the execution was performed by 96 soldiers, who fired at the same instant. They all behaved with heroic fortitude and resolution.

Rome.—A letter from Rome says—"His Holiness Pius VII. becomes more infirm every day. It is feared that the Holy Week will kill him; he never can go through the fatigues of the ceremonial; this will be in March. All are looking up to the 'Rising Sun,' Cardinal Gonsalvi. Every thing is gay and lively here. The Princess Borghese (Pauline) takes the lead at the fashionable assemblies; her conversazioni are constantly well attended. I have seen the Three Graces, executed by the incomparable chisel of Canova; they exceed description. I am certain the Prince Regent will be delighted with their matchless qualities. The Venus de Medicis, for the Marquis of Landsdown, is very fine. We are still much infested with banditti in this vicinity."

ASIA.

Calcutta.—On the 9th instant a notice was circulated in Calcutta, apprising the public that payment had been stopped at the Bank of Bengal of certain Bank Notes, amounting in all to 100,000, and supposed to have been either lost or stolen. Another notice states the restriction to have been since taken off, the whole of the Bank Notes having been recovered. We understand that two Sircars had been sent to the Bank of Bengal to receive that sum for one of the Agency Houses of Calcutta. It seems, that besides the sum abovementioned in Bank Notes, a thousand rupees was received in specie. The principal of these two Sircars told his comrade to wait at the Bank till he should come back with a banian to examine the specie, and immediately made off with the Notes. He applied at Serampore for protection, but did not obtain it, and was finally caught at Hoogly. [Times.]

Imperial Parliament.

Our report of Parliamentary Intelligence, extended in regular order to the end of February in our last.

On the 2nd of March, the great topics with which the Houses were occupied, were Lord Liverpool's motion for the Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the Army in India, in the Lords; and Sir James Mackintosh's motion for the appointment of a Committee for the revision of the Penal Code, in the Commons; both of which, as being subjects of peculiarly high interest, we were induced to report immediately on their reaching us, in deviation from our plan of giving the Debates consecutively.

We now resume the order of the dates from this period.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819.

BRITISH NEGRO SLAVES.

LORD HOLLAND, pursuant to his notice, rose to bring forward his promised motion on this subject. He prefaced it with a speech of some length, in the course of which he first adverted to what had formerly passed in that House on the subject, particularly in the Session of 1816. An anxious hope was entertained that the powerful influence with which his Majesty's Government could recommend to the Colonial Legislatures, not only the adoption, but the execution, of measures effectually conducive to the improvement and extension of Christian knowledge and moral instruction among those unhappy persons. He had the satisfaction of being aware, that, in no small degree, these expectations had been realized. It was with pleasure he learnt (he now spoke principally if not entirely of the colony of Jamaica) that the conduct of Government and of the Colonial Legislatures, had completely removed all delusions which the Negroes were found to labour under, with respect to what was really intended relative to altering their conditions; and which would necessarily be productive of the most salutary effects. He was happy in being able to say, that the provisions of that great measure, which terminated legislatively this abominable traffic, were so cordially acted upon in Jamaica, that since June 1816, not a single slave was imported. With respect to their system of moral and religious instruction, though some improvements had undoubtedly taken place, much remained to be done. On the point of religious instruction, his Lordship principally dwelt. The Colonial Assemblies had first allotted to the Curates a salary of three hundred pounds, West India currency; but this being found insufficient to induce qualified Clergymen to go to that colony it was augmented to 500*l.* currency. There was no doubt but that there was some degree of unwillingness on the part of the Church of England Clergy to go thither; but he thought some regulations might be adopted, which would authorize or afford encouragement to persons of certain other persuasions, to act in these colonies as a species of subordinate assistants, but particularly in what might concern the business of scholastic education. He particularly referred to the Moravian sect. This might be done, he thought, without the least prejudice to the employment of teachers of the Established Church. Another object of the Address of the House to which he had alluded, was, a due improvement in the physical condition of the Negroes. This, he was happy to say, appeared to be gradually taking place. A plan which he had generally conceived some time since, and turned over in his mind, as likely, if acted upon, to produce no small benefit, he begged leave to state a general outline of, viz.: that the competent Authorities should provide that proprietors of slaves, or their agents, should keep a registry of all their Negroes actually baptised, and also of the numbers who receive a competent share of religious instruction; that the testimony of such persons should be made admissible in Courts of Justice; that some description of small reward should be given to Negroes, in proportion to their improvement in Christian knowledge, which would afford to these individuals a species of relative interest in their respective improvement. Their admissibility as evidences would also tend much to an amelioration of the Negro character. These were the principal points which he threw out as suggestions, but on which he would not propose any Resolutions. He felt very cautious, however he might regard the dignity and importance of the British Parliament, in passing any thing that appeared like an interference in the internal policy of those countries. The grand object of amelioration in the con-

dition of these unfortunate persons, were it obtained only in the half or quarter degree, would be a great attainment for the interests of justice and humanity. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, for the production of certain acts or proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures on the subject of the Negro population, which took place, pursuant to the Address of their Lordships, at the period which he had stated.

EARL BATHURST rose, and complimented the Noble Lord on the candid and judicious manner in which he had introduced his motion. He could assure the House it was the anxious desire of his Majesty's Government to attain in the most practicable and consistently expeditious manner, the great object which they all had in view. In their measures they had never lost sight of that object, and their practical attention had principally been directed to the important points of a registration of Slaves, and the moral and religious instruction of the Negro population. Not only that, but strong inducements were held out in order to encourage and promote individual good conduct and improvement. It was deemed an expedient likely to contribute much to the desirable ends in view, that an Act should be passed, providing that all mortgages or sales of estates, transacted here, should be held illegal, without they included a specification and enumeration of these slaves on such estates; but if any were not so specified and enumerated, they should not be considered as transferred by the sale or mortgage; thereby rendering the interest of the parties to make correct registration. He was desirous such a measure as this were brought forward in the Colonial Assemblies, being anxious that the procedure should not in the least appear as compulsory on the part of this country. With respect to the consideration of the moral or religious instruction of the Negro population in our colonies, every attention was and would be paid to that great object. The salaries were raised for the remuneration of Clergymen who should go to those colonies, and every other fair and proper encouragement was held out for the purpose; and he must say, with respect to those Reverend Prelates who were consulted on the occasion (particularly the Reverend Prelate to whose province such matters peculiarly belonged), they all showed the greatest degree of zeal and alacrity to procure proper persons to fill those necessary situations in the colonies. The Noble Secretary described the nature of the Episcopal jurisdiction of the Diocesan of London, which, strictly speaking, was not, in point of law or regularity, so extensive or powerful in respect to those Colonies as seemed to be supposed, though in the course of things, such matters seemed generally regulated by that Diocesan. The difficulties in finding properly qualified Clergymen to perform the duties in those Colonies, were certainly great; but every care and arrangement should be taken to surmount them. Much of what the Noble Lord referred to, as expedient for improvement, naturally lay in the hands of the Colonial Legislatures; but no effort, he repeated, would be wanting on the part of his Majesty's Government in these respects: and with regard to the procuration of adequate clerical instructors, the Noble Earl again remarked, that steps had been taken particularly with that view, and further exertions would be made; but their Lordships would all be aware how much depended on the co-operation of the Colonial Legislatures, which, however, he felt no doubt, would be cheerfully afforded.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON addressed the House at some length on the occasion; (but our restricted limits will not allow but a very general reference to his Lordship's speech, or of what subsequently took place). The Rev. Prelate dwelt chiefly on the topic of the religious instruction of the Negro population. He described the nature and extent of the jurisdiction which was generally exercised by the See of London in such matters—the causes of the difficulties which occurred in the procuration of properly qualified Clergymen for the purpose in question—the nature of the duties to be performed by such persons in the colonies, and the advance already made with reference to Christian instruction in those quarters. The Rev. Prelate observed, that no steps were undertaken on the part of the Establishment towards effecting the important object in question, and adverted to the important and cordial assistance he had received from the Noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Department, and his Grace the Duke of Manchester (as Governor of Jamaica.) After expatiating with much candour, clearness, and ability, on those several heads, his Lordship joined his Noble Friend in assuring the House, that no efforts had been or should be wanting, to promote the great object of religious instruction of the Negro population in the British West Indies.

LORD HOLLAND spoke in explanation; after which the question was put, and the motion agreed to by the House.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 14, 1819.

Ordered, that the following Extract (Paragraph 2 to 7) from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, bearing date the 19th of March 1819, be published in General Orders.

Para. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Caldwell, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the month of January 1820.

3.—We have permitted Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel John Cunningham, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Henry Thornton, of your Establishment, severally, to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's ships of this Season.

4. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have also our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next Season, 1819-20, viz. Captains Edmond F. Waters, and John Orrok. Surgeon Andrew F. Ramsay. Lieutenants Amrose Eldridge, and Arthur A. Homer.

5. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their Rank upon your Establishment, viz. Captains Edward Day, and John Rd. DeBeauregard. Surgeon William Findon. Lieutenant John Lucas Earle.

6. We have permitted Lieutenant Graves Chamney Haughton, lately belonging to your Establishment, to resign the Company's Service from the 12th February 1819.

7.—We have permitted Mr. Whitney Taylor to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment: his rank will be settled at a future time.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Cavalry.

Senior Major William Elliott, C. B., to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 27th of July 1819, vice Frith deceased.

4th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Captain Edward Jervaise Ridge to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Bridgeman Nield to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet Henry Jonathan Reade to be Lieutenant from the 27th of July 1819, in succession to Elliott promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having furnished Certificates and an Affidavit of their respective Appointment as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly:

Messrs. John Fulton Meade, Gregory Haldane Jackson, G. Farquharson.

Messrs. Meade and Jackson are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

In reference to the 21st Article of the Barrack Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. P. Griffin, of the Invalid Establishment, to the charge of the Public Military Buildings, at Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttaek; and to the executive duties at those Stations respectively.

Mr. John Mair Gerard, Surgeon, having been reported duly qualified by the Medical Board, is appointed to do duty as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment with temporary rank in the Army.

The undermentioned Officers who obtained leave to proceed to Sea, by General Orders of the 2d of June and 14th of November 1818, for the recovery of their health, having respectively furnished Medical Certificates from the Cape of Good Hope, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of their health, viz.

Lieutenant and Adjutant William Turner of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Barclay, of the 4th Regt. of Light Cavalry.

The Furlough above granted to Lieutenants Turner, and Barclay, is, with reference to the Furlough Regulations of the Service, to commence, the former from the 10th of May 1819, the day the

Ship Marchioness of Exeter was to sail from the Cape of Good Hope, and the latter from the 24th of April 1819; the day the Ship Lady Raffles sailed from that Colony, for Europe; but, with reference to the Act of Parliament, which limits the period of absence from India of Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service; Lieutenants Turner and Barclay's furlough will be considered to have commenced from the date of their respective embarkation from Bengal.

The Honorable Ensign P. C. Sinclair, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for Ten Months, commencing from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 31st ultimo, to permit Lieutenant Robert Bell, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, attached to His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 14, 1819.

The party of His Majesty's 24th Foot, now in Fort William, is to join the Escort proceeding by water with Trimbukiee Dainglia to Chunar. The General Officer, Commanding the Presidency Division, will issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary on the occasion.

Surgeon Stephen is appointed to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion Ceylon Volunteers, and directed to join that Corps at Barrackpore, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Barker, appointed to the Civil Station at Nuddeah.

Assistant Surgeon W. Taylor, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is posted to the Horse Artillery Brigade, and directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Meerut. Assistant Surgeon Taylor will join and afford Medical aid to the Treasure Escort now under orders to proceed by water from the Presidency to the Upper Provinces.

Daniel Hodgkinson, Hospital Apprentice, who lately absent-ed himself from the Presidency General Hospital, and was in consequence struck off the Establishment, having returned and expressed contrition for his past irregularity, the Commander in Chief is pleased to give him another trial and to restore him to the situation he had forfeited by his misconduct.

Ensign De Bude, Engineer, is appointed to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners from the 29th of June last.

There being no regular Interpreter present with the Troops at Dacca, the Commander in Chief is pleased to confirm the appointment, made by Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, on the 2d Instant, of Lieutenant MacDonal, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Interpreter to the Native General Court Martial, directed by General Orders of the 30th of June last to assemble at that Station.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Lieutenant C. E. Davis, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, from 1st May to 31st October.

Major R. Hampton, 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to remain at the Presidency to await an opportunity of proceeding to Benecolen, from 1st of May to 1st of November.

First Lieutenant J. A. Vanrenen, Regiment of Artillery, to visit Midnapore on urgent private affairs, from 15th of August to 30th of October.

Captain W. H. L. Frith, Horse Brigade, to visit the Presidency on most urgent private affairs, from 1st of September to 28th of February.

Head quarters, Calcutta; August 14, 1819.

Under instructions from the Governor General in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to notify the return to the Military line of his duty of Surgeon Muston, attached to the Civil Station at Patna.

Surgeon Muston is posted to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the 1st Battalion of the Corps at Agra.

Sewuck Ram, Sepoy of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, who has become blind from the effect of injury received on Foreign Service, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 1st Instant, upon the additional pay of 7 Rupees a month. The Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion 20th at Barrackpore, will take the first opportunity of sending Sewuck Ram up to Monghyr provided with the proper Certificates, and will transmit duplicates by dawk to the Fort Adjutant at that place.

Brigadier General Watson's appointments, under date the 24th July 1819, of Corporal R. Atkinson to be Magazine Serjeant, and Gunners John West and James Withall to be Laboratory Men in the Magazine at Sagur, are confirmed.

The Undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

Deputy Assistant Commissary Edwards, Ordnance Commissariat, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his station, from the 1st of October to 1st of December.

Major A. Watson, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to the Presidency, in order to apply for leave to Madras, from the 1st of September to 31st of December.

Assistant Surgeon Grant, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, to the Presidency, on his private affairs, from the 20th of September, to 20th of March.

Major Povoleri, 1st Battalion 23d Regiment, Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River for change of air, from the 10th of August to 10th of October.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 16, 1819

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 19th day of July 1819, Hussayn Ally, Serang of the late 45th Company of Gun Lascars, was arraigned on the following Charge, viz.

Charge.—"Hussayn Ally, Serang (or Jemadar) in the 45th (now 31st) Company of Gun Lascars, confined by order of Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B., Commanding in the Field, for having deserted from his Corps and Company on or about the 17th of October 1818."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision :

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Charge preferred against the Prisoner, and to which he has pleaded Guilty, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the same, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do Sentence him, the said Hussayn Ally, to be dismissed the Service."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Cholera.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is to be hoped the Medical Board will not delay further in publishing what matter they have received on the subject of Cholera. The M. D. at Allahabad may rest satisfied that it is not for want of proof or sufficient cases to contradict his theory, that he has not been replied to from this quarter; but the hope that what has occurred in Malwah and Meywar will be soon before the Public. Suffice it to say, it will be clearly proved that not a single case of Cholera in the above quarter can be traced to Rice or Ouse; but many that have occurred have almost staggered Medical Men as to infection; but all I have no doubt have been faithfully detailed to the above Board, whose report is anxiously looked for by,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

PEDRO AGUA ARDIENTE Y CEBOLLA.

Camp Ajmeer, }
July 20, 1819. }

Indian Post Office.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

MR. EDITOR,

Upon some late occasion there appeared in one of your Numbers, some observations upon the state and management of the London and Calcutta General Post Offices, by which it would appear, that the Calcutta Public have been more or less inconvenienced,

If, Mr. Editor, the Public of Calcutta have reason to complain of any negligence in the Post Office Department, how much more have we Mofussillites to complain of, when we receive our Letters after unusual unnecessary delay.

The Dawk of the 19th of this month, brought me an Europe Letter; that of the 10th another; and *mirabile dictu*, that of this morning another; the first dated in October, the second in December, 1818, and the last in January of this year; all three by the same ship, the "Dauntless."

The object of this Letter is to obtain an answer to the following plain question, viz. Why were not these three Letters sent to me in the same bag, and at the same time; and am I to expect day after day to receive other expected Letters by the same ship, one by one?

Dacca Division. }
August 11, 1819. }

A CONSTANT READER.

Re-action.

(But not exactly in the French acceptations of the term.)

Lie on—while my revenge shall be
To speak the very truth of thee.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I observe in the Bengal Harkara of the 29th ultimo, a letter signed "Junius Thornberry."

This gentleman appears to have stepped into the Field with a very martial-like front, but with very little discretion; the first I hold in utter derision, and in regard to the latter, he has committed in a ten thousand fold degree the very same fault, for which, (as he informs us.) he ostensibly took up his pen to blame another.

Poor X Y Z!!! has he indeed passed the rubicon of politeness and decency? If he has, it will appear manifest in perusing the article to which Master Thornberry alludes, that an harmless joke was all that was meant, and the production itself so ludicrously contemptible, that it is astonishing how any man could have thrust himself forward to criticise such an ephemeral performance.

But if X Y Z has passed the "Rubicon" for the purpose of raising a momentary smile, the same cannot be said of this Hero, who attacks indiscriminately both the author and publisher; and with rather less gentleness than decency, threatens to overwhelm, or frighten us by a rhapsodical flourish.

If Master Thornberry had as much sense as he has scurrility and impudence, he would necessarily have observed, that the subject in question was a mere play upon words, and none but a child, or a mischief-making fellow, could for an instant suppose that any personality was intended.

To put the matter however at rest, I can positively assert that my Cousin had no intention of giving offence, because in the original paper, the point in discussion ran thus "and among those that Gamble we have 3 who *always* playfair." When this article was sent to me for my inspection (previous to its dispatch by the dawk) I ventured to propose as a more paradoxical reading, that the word "*never*" should be substituted instead of "*always*."

It is a waste of time to pursue the subject further.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

August 6, 1819.

TOM CRABSTICK.

Scotch Cousin to X Y Z

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Tellicherry, on the 25th of July, the Lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. Judge of Circuit in Malabar, of a Son.
At Hussingabad, on the 29th of July, the Lady of G. Webb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 15th N. I. of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 16th of August, Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th of July, on the River, near Budge Budge, Lieutenant George Chidley Coote, of the 1st Battalion 20th N. I. The loss which the service has sustained by the death of this highly respected young Officer, can only be justly estimated by his Brother Officers, and by those who had the pleasure of knowing his value.

At Calcutta, on the 9th of August, after a short but painful illness of nine days, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Louisa Sophia Regelly, the wife of Mr. Vincent Regelly, aged 22 years. To a large circle of relatives and friends, she had endeared herself by a strength of attachment, a gentleness and amiability of manners, and an evenness of temper seldom found united; and when the time arrived, which indicated her approaching dissolution, she evinced such calm composure of mind, and so warm a faith in her Redeemer, that the awful visitation was met by the melancholy sufferer with cheerful resignation to the will of that Creator, whom it pleased thus early to take to his eternal rest. Those who shared the enjoyment of her acquaintance, will ever retain her melancholy remembrance. She was an ornament to her sex, a source of happiness to all her friends, and a comfort to her disconsolate husband and parents. In one word, she lived beloved and died lamented.

At Agra, on the 1st of August, after a few days illness, Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Butler, commanding the Agra Division of Artillery. He was a man of amiable manners, and as an Officer had greatly distinguished himself, during a long course of public service.

At Kedgeree, on the 2d of August, Mr. William Jones, private Assistant to Mr. Tucker.

At Muttra, on the 25th of July, after a severe illness of several days, Lieutenant Robert Wharton, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

At Bellornu, near Secundrabad, on the 25th of June, from an attack of the Spasmodic Cholera, J. W. McCosh, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, serving with the Russell Brigade.

At Cannanore, on the 5th of July, Lieutenant and Adjutant Mansell, of the 19th N. I.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

(None)

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels.	Flags.	Commanders.	Destinations.
37 Minerva	British	J. Russell	Penang

Passengers.

Passengers embarked from Madras on the Heroine.

Mrs. Skinner; Mr. Hooper, Civil Service; Captain Meyers; Lieutenant Rebley; Lieutenant Langford; Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Stewart.

Passengers on board the Larkins.

Messrs. Hunter and Connor, for St. Helena; John Macalister, Esq. senior merchant, for Penang.

Nautical Notices.

The Essex, Captain Mahon, from this port, arrived at London before the middle of April.

The Isabella Robertson and Morning Star, from this port, reached Penang the middle of July.

The ship Heroine, Captain Garrick, bound to London, was expected to leave Madras on the 1st of August. Her Passengers will be found in the usual place.

The Samsdanny, from Calcutta, had arrived at Penang, as appears by the latest Letters from thence.

The John Banerman, Hunter, from Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 9th July, and continued her voyage to China on the 12th. W. Blunt, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, embarked on her at Penang for China.

The Eliza, Frith, from the Isle of France, which she left on the 15th June, reached Penang on the 15th July.

The schooner Enterprize, Harris, sailed from Penang for Singapore on the 8th July.

With the exception of the Hannah, Captain Heathorn, from Bombay, no Vessel had arrived in England from the East Indies, between the 26th of March and the 19th of April, which is the date of the last Shipping List.

The Surry, Captain Aldham, sailed from Deal on the 15th of April, for Madras and Calcutta; and the Surry, Captain Hurt, on the day following—the same destination. These ships were hourly expected at Madras.

On the 15th of April, the despatches for the following ships were closed at the East India House, and delivered to their respective Purser.

Marquis of Ely, Captain G. Richardson, and Larkins, Captain R. Lock, for St. Helena and China; Cornwall, Captain J. P. Wilson, Apollo, Captain G. Tennent, and Matilda, Captain W. Hamilton, for China direct.

Rear-Admiral the Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood has been appointed to succeed Sir Richard King, as Naval Commander in Chief in India. Sir Henry is the gallant Officer who so particularly distinguished himself at Trafalgar in H. M. ship Euryalus.

Commercial Reports.

The following Commercial Notices are extracted from private Letters and public Papers by the last arrival from England.

"At this moment there is scarcely an article of foreign produce at all in demand, or for which a selling price can be with certainty named. For the last six months, whether the merchant has turned his views to the East or to the West, the voyages out and the voyages home have proved equally unproductive. The private trade to Bengal, in particular, has hitherto been ruinous in the highest degree."

"We understand the Lords of the Treasury have, upon the reiterated complaint of the merchants, transmitted directions to the Customs to dispense with the re-weighing of goods under bond upon exportation, by which the trade of the port of London will be relieved in future from a most vexatious and useless regulation."

"The Commercial world will learn with satisfaction that a plan has been commenced, under the auspices of the British Government, for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of all trading countries. This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at His Majesty's Mint. Such a comparison, which could be effected only at a moment of universal peace, has never been attempted on a plan sufficiently general or systematic; and hence the errors and contradictions which abound in tables of foreign weights and measures, even in works of the highest authority. In order, therefore, to remedy an inconvenience so perplexing in commerce, Viscount Castlereagh has, by the recommendation of the Board of Trade, issued a circular, dated March 16, 1818, directing all the British consuls abroad to send home copies of the principal standards used within their respective consulates, verified by the proper authorities, and accompanied by explanatory papers and other documents relative to the subject. Most of His Lordship's orders have been already executed in a very full and satisfactory manner. The dispatches and packages transmitted on the occasion, are deposited at the Royal Mint, where the standards ought to be forthwith compared."

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.